

THE DAILY BEE.

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State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George B. Tschelch, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 12, 1890, was as follows:Sundays, April 6, 1890, 25,533
Monday, April 7, 20,275
Tuesday, April 8, 20,275
Wednesday, April 9, 20,275
Thursday, April 10, 20,275
Friday, April 11, 20,275
Saturday, April 12, 20,275
Average, 20,710GEORGE B. TSCHELCH, Secretary.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to by presence this 12th day of April, A. D. 1890.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
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THE city detective can secure a few interesting clues by calling on the fighting members of the county board.

It is times to dollars that the hospital jobbers will not submit their claims for extras to the scrutiny of the courts.

The plans and specifications of McCulla's career as a naval commander are sufficiently elaborate to rouse the jealousy of a penitentiary warden.

No matter how the various interests may differ on the McKinley bill, a prohibitory duty on tariff speeches would meet with universal approval.

GENERAL MAHONEY wants to go abroad as a representative of the United States. Both parties should encourage his ambition. The country needs a rest as much as the general.

MR. CLEVELAND's display of bad temper does not comport with the dignity that should hedge a great "reformer." Evidently the shots from the Hill fortifications strike a sore spot.

THE Ottawa parliament protests against the alien law which deprives a large number of the residents of remunerative employment in the United States. If the country is good enough to work in it is certainly good enough to live in.

THE quantity of corn now cribbed and stored in Nebraska is greatly exaggerated. That fact is confirmed by advices we have from all parts of the state. The design of grain speculators who are on the bear side of the market is to keep up the talk about the enormous surplus of unmarketed corn in Nebraska so as to keep prices down.

OMAHA's four and a half and five percent bonds find ready sale at a premium, whereas the evidences of South Omaha's indebtedness, with higher interest, go begging for a purchaser. Facts like the above appeal directly to the taxpayers and all interested in the permanent welfare of South Omaha to work and vote for annexation.

THE "non-partisan" prohibition convention took every precaution to prevent the reading of resolutions before they were properly sifted by a committee. It would mark the prevailing harmony if some over-zealous member of the third party should so far forget himself as to denounce the "old parties." Third party principles must be kept under cover while the imported agitators are hunting for republican and democratic votes in Nebraska.

THE late Iowa legislature must be given credit for one act of liberality. Heretofore the doctors were denied the profitable privilege of participating in the great prosperity of the saloon drug stores. They were at liberty to prescribe a pint or two of alcoholic mixtures, but their fees were insignificant. Under the new dispensation, however, doctors become walking drug stores, privileged to dispense liquors without restraint or license. They are not required to take out a permit like druggists, nor is there to be any supervision of their compounds. It is estimated that there are five thousand doctors in the state, and a marked increase in the demand for their services may be expected in the near future.

THE investigation of Chairman Faithorn of the western freight association, developed some remarkable facts regarding the division of freight traffic at Omaha. During March the Burlington road secured twenty-four thousand tons of grain alone, or three thousand tons more than the combined receipts of the Northwestern, the Omaha, the St. Paul and the Rock Island roads. This enormous difference in traffic is due to the fact the Burlington identified itself with the business interests of the city. It was not content to receive traffic second hand on the east side of the river, but pushed into the city and became an active factor in its progress. The result justifies the wisdom and foresight of the managers.

INTEMPERATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

There is nothing more intemperate than the average prohibition agitator and there is nothing more unchristian and unlike the meek and lowly Savior than the average preacher who pounds the tom-tom in a prohibition convention. This fact was strikingly illustrated at the gathering of the prohibitionists at the state capital. Ministers who every Sunday preach moderation, tolerance and forgiveness from the pulpit forgot their calling and the teachings of their creed on the convention floor and platform, by hurling malignant and slanderous invectives against THE BEE because it refuses to join in their Quixotic crusade.

One of these ranting derelicts denounced THE BEE for suppressing an affidavit from Exeter which contradicted a letter recently published by THE BEE from a responsible business man of that town whom we know is not connected with the liquor traffic. At the very time this man of the cloth was rending the air with imprecations against THE BEE the communication which he charged had been suppressed was in type.

This intemperate exporter probably never has been inside of a large newspaper office and does not know that metropolitan dailies are flooded with all sorts of communications, many of which must go into the waste basket in order to make room for essential news, while others are held until space can be found for them.

As a matter of fact THE BEE has treated the prohibition people with fairness. It enjoys a national reputation as one of the great newspapers of this country because its policy has been broad in its treatment of all questions. While it always has an opinion of its own and never straddles any issue, it accords to its opponents the right to differ with it and is always ready to give them a hearing even when they impugn its motives and cast aspersions upon its integrity. This has been especially true with regard to the prohibition crusaders. While they have made this paper and its editor the target of the vilest of slander and resorted to the most outrageous persecution, as they did at Tekamah, no personal warfare has been waged by THE BEE against any of its intemperate traducers and hired calumniators.

But such zealots do not appreciate decent treatment. If they had lived in Spain in the time of Columbus they would have been singing psalms while roasting men, women and children at the stake for disbelief in their particular creed. Had they lived in America two hundred years ago they would have revelled in the ecstasy of torturing heretical preachers and burning aged women at the stake for witchcraft. Fanatics are always cast in the same mold.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The project of recruiting an Indian regiment has been referred to the secretary of the interior for his opinion. It is not expected that he will make any objections to the plan if the military authorities can find none, but it is by no means improbable that he may suggest sound reasons why it is neither necessary nor desirable to recruit a regiment of Indians. The custom of using Indians as scouts may properly be continued, and for this purpose a few additional companies might be organized, but the expediency of recruiting a full regiment is somewhat questionable.

It appears that in the whole department of Arizona there are only three companies of Indian scouts, each accompanied by a white officer. The force of such scouts allowed by existing statutes is twenty-four sergeants, sixteen corporals and two hundred and thirty-five privates, making a total of two hundred and seventy-five. As to the value of Indians as scouts there is a wide difference of opinion. Some army officers claim that they are absolutely essential to the success of operations against hostile bands, while others contend that they are not. The late General Crook was among those who held the former view, while General Miles is said to have less confidence in the Indians. There is no question regarding their value as reservation police, but their service as scouts has not always been trustworthy, though it is true that they have done some excellent service, as for example in the expedition into Mexico against Geronimo.

But while the Indians may have been useful for military service in small bodies, it is by no means to be concluded that in a regimental organization they would be equally reliable. And if, when recruited as soldiers, they were distributed throughout the territories in companies, on equal terms with the white soldiers, it is probable the two races would get along peacefully together. The matter is not one of very great importance, but as there is no present demand for even increasing the number of Indian scouts it is not apparent that there would be wisdom in organizing a regiment of Indians. The theory that it would give an outlet to the restless and martial spirit of the young men is not worthy of very serious consideration. The way to dispose of these is to compel them to learn to work and acquire habits of industry and a knowledge of the means of self-support.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES.

There will doubtless be a strong effort made in the senate to amend the fortifications bill which passed the house, so as to make ample provisions for defensive works on Puget Sound, the mouth of the Columbia river and San Diego. The appropriation for Pacific coast defenses provided for by the bill will go chiefly to San Francisco.

The most valuable testimony regarding the necessity of improved and additional defenses on the Pacific coast has been furnished by General Miles, who has given the matter most careful attention on Puget Sound, although nature has provided excellent sites for such works of the most formidable character. In his statement to the senate committee General Miles suggested that there should be fortifications at both Admiralty Head, opposite Port Townsend, where the distance across is about four miles, and at Deception Pass, which is narrower, and where the entrance could be destroyed by obstructions. At this point the

bluffs are from five hundred to one thousand feet above the level of the sea, affording splendid positions for guns and mortars, which would be completely protected, while a ship coming in there could not find them and yet would be under the fire of rifled guns at a distance of from sixteen to eighteen miles, and from mortar batteries for a distance of twelve miles. In addition to this there could be anchored in the center a floating battery, and possibly the two could be connected by a system of torpedoes. In the opinion of General Miles dynamite guns might also be placed on both shores so as to cover the channel to some extent. Thus a second Gibraltar could be created at a comparatively small expenditure, and maintained at little cost.

Puget Sound is one of the finest harbors in the world, and in the opinion of General Miles the splendid waters, capable of floating all the fleets of the world with the utmost safety, should not be left entirely at the mercy of any naval power, as they are at present. It would be practicable, he said, for the British fleet at Esquimaux, near Victoria, British Columbia, to take absolute possession of Puget Sound and the cities and towns and destroy their commerce and property in twenty-four hours. There is absolutely no protection at present and although it may be true that there is no immediate danger, it is obviously the part of wisdom and sound policy to take precautions against future possibilities.

With respect to San Francisco the expediency of improving the defenses there is in the opinion not only of General Miles, but of all who have given the matter any attention and whose judgment is worthy of consideration, still more urgent. That city is declared to be practically defenseless, and its hundreds of millions of property would be at the mercy of a hostile fleet such as the British government could collect to move against it within two months or less. By reason of favorable natural conditions it need not cost the government a very great sum to adequately protect the entrances to Puget Sound and San Francisco, and a reasonable expenditure for this purpose would be approved by the country as more judicious than putting an equal amount of money in battle ships. Undoubtedly public sentiment is more favorable to a system of adequate coast defenses than to the construction of a navy of the proportions contemplated in some of the bills that have been introduced into congress.

BE RATIONAL.

Sioux City has now fallen in line with Council Bluffs. An order has been issued by the mayor to the Sioux City police to pull every saloon once a month and impose a fine of fifty dollars, which is another way of fixing the liquor license at six hundred dollars a year, payable monthly. Twenty-five saloons have already been put upon the list, and over one hundred liquor dealers in Sioux City are paying internal revenue tax. In Dubuque, Davenport, Keokuk, Burlington and Clinton saloons have been running in full blast and in Des Moines they have been masquerading prohibition to keep up appearances while scores of rum holes and dives have been dealing out the most deadly of rot-gut to boys and men of all colors and conditions.

In the face of these stubborn facts prohibitionists will proclaim in convention at Lincoln to the people of Nebraska that prohibition in Iowa and Kansas has been an unqualified success. How any honest man or woman can make such assertions in public meetings passes our comprehension. The only rational explanation is that these people are afflicted with a species of mental derangement akin to that which made the Millersites of California climb upon ice houses the other day when they were momentarily expecting the wrath of judgment day, or makes deluded men and women worship Schweinfurth, who proclaims himself the true Messiah.

THERE is no mistaking the disposition of the people of South Dakota and north Nebraska to secure adequate railroad facilities. Nor are they cast down by the failure of Omaha to grasp the trade of the country. On the contrary they are seeking other and more liberal markets and building to points which appreciate their enterprise and lend a helping hand. The South Dakota division of what was to be the Omaha road is being actively pushed southward, and will eventually connect with the road heading southwest from Yankton. Two other roads are about to invade north Nebraska, which together with the Pacific short line, will divide the trade of that section and carry a large share of it to other than its natural and legitimate markets. And what is Omaha doing to strengthen her trade territory? What has been realized from the conventions, reports, committees and conferences? Are the railroad builders of the board of trade so weary of work that they must recuperate in the east and leave their commercial preserves at home to the mercy of energetic rivals?

COUNCILMAN LOWRY's distribution of the viand damages is an official application of the railroad principle. "What the traffic will bear." The benefits to the south side are fully as great as the benefits to the north side, but the latter must bear the largest share of the burden. The proposed levy is made per foot front, but in reality the tax is distributed according to the value of the property. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Lowry is not identified with the Third ward.

TO MAKE Omaha a great city we must stimulate the establishment of more factories, mills and elevators. Why cannot Omaha secure the relocation of the Des Moines starch factory which was destroyed by fire the other day. Omaha is in the heart of the corn belt and has better facilities for the shipment and sale of the starch than Des Moines ever can have.

THE Chinese enumeration bill deserved the fate it met in the senate. Existing laws are ample, if vigorously enforced, to prevent the landing of Mon-

gollans. To admit a species of police persecution would be unworthy of a civilized nation and at variance with our system of government.

The Old Thing Needful.

No Australian ballot system, nor any other system of ballot, or election can cure the forms of cheating and fraud at elections that are most to be practiced these days. The one thing needful and indefinitely effective is for the voter to choose honestly and intelligently.

The Chinese Method.

The young Chinese has discovered a police board gambling ring in Peking and has threatened to chop off a number of official heads. The beauty of "Chinese reform" is that when an official head is chopped off, the unofficial head is often chopped with it for good measure.

Weary of Official Life.

After one year's service the lady officers of Oskaloosa, Kan., were glad enough to retire on their laurels and to turn the burdens of municipal government over to the men again. The women in politics is a new broom that sweeps clean, but it does not last long.

Setting a Brother Right.

The New York Sun in its issue of yesterday declares that "the political pretense and hypocrisy of the mugwumps are offended by square, flat-footed distinctions in politics." But the Sun also says that the bombardment of Fort Sumter began at 4 o'clock on the morning of April 11, 1861, though every schoolboy, even the half-witted ones, knows that the first gun was fired on the morning of April 12, and it attributes to Whittier the familiar line from Emerson's "Concord Hymn" about "the shot heard round the world," written in 1835, and assumes that the shot in question was the first one fired at Sumter.

The Government Cannot Create Money.

A correspondent of the Tribune avers with great solemnity that the government has been guilty of issuing "flat bonds" and passing them over to bankers, who have made use of them as the basis for an output of "flat money," by which means the government has been enabled to create money and borrowing it. By fiat of the Almighty the precious metals have indestructible value and other peculiar qualities which distinguish them from other mineral products and make them useful as money throughout civilization. Governments can add nothing to this sort of fiat money beyond establishing a system of exchange by which the weight and fineness of the metal can be certified and guaranteed, and hence be learned by an ordinary person at a glance. If a government finds its supply of the precious metals inadequate it can meet the exigency by increasing taxes on its people or by offering its securities in the markets of the world and raising money by borrowing. During the late rebellion the United States did both. It added to and advanced the rates of internal and tariff taxes, and not being able to procure enough money in this way, it borrowed on both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing obligations—the bonds constituting the former and the greenbacks the latter form of the security offered. In issuing the greenbacks, i. e., non-interest-bearing notes, the government agreed to take them from the pockets of certain debtors and made them a legal tender as between individuals, and it is on this transaction that notions about fiat money, "absolute money," etc., are based.

In issuing bonds, the government simply put in the market its interest-bearing obligations and allowed what it could on them. It had no right to compel anyone to buy them, and no one would buy them except at a price at which they sold. It would itself to repay the money advanced with interest at a fixed time, and in order to increase its power to borrow on these securities and get money to subdue the slaveholders' rebellion it agreed to charter national banks and allow the bonds to be deposited as circulation notes. In every case the government took up the money by selling its bonds, and it was merely striving to maintain its credit and to offer terms by which it could procure the maximum amount of money and pay the minimum rate of interest. In issuing the greenbacks, however, the government raised money by a forced loan. It made no effort to create "flat money," but put out its notes and allowed them to circulate as money. The greenback, therefore, was a real loan, able to the bearer, but not at any fixed time, and they bore no interest. Being thus non-interest bearing and somewhat indefinite promises to pay money they remained for a long time away below par and rose and fell with the fluctuating fortunes of the war, and did not come into gold until specie payments were resumed and the treasury was ready to redeem greenbacks in coin on demand. To make up for the defects and weaknesses of these notes and enable the government to use them to better advantage as a means of procuring a forced loan, they were made legal tender in payment of debts. In so doing the government did not create money or make value by fiat, but merely used its arbitrary authority to scale down or wipe out the value of the creditors that they must accept depreciated greenbacks in discharge of debts owing to them. From the day of the first issue the government did not succeed in creating a greenback worth 100 cents on the dollar until it was ready to redeem the notes in gold on demand. Before that time they represented merely a promise or less uncertain promise to pay, and the value of the greenback seemed the promise would be kept or not. There was as much fiatness or legal-tender quality in the greenbacks when they were worth 40 cents on the dollar as when worth 100. The greenbacks differed from ordinary promissory notes only in that they bore no interest and had no day fixed for redemption, but the difference was in the fact that they were legal tender and could be used to pay debts.

ARCHER was deeply in debt. Baltimore, Md., April 17.—E. O. Williams, a nephew of Archer, the defaulting state treasurer, testified yesterday before the investigating committee that his uncle was owed \$100,000 in debt, when he was elected to office in 1886. He owed people who had trusted him with money for investment, and he had probably used the state funds when pressed by his creditors.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bonds offered: \$10,000 of U. S. 4's, 1891-92, at 103 1/2.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

W. F. McGhie has taken charge of the Barnette Blade.
George H. Stocking, a Wahoo miller, has failed with liabilities of \$30,000.
The new butter package factory at Milford is nearly ready for full operation.
The bank of Elk Creek will reorganize under the state law with a capital of \$5,000.
Milford had a mad dog scare Wednesday, resulting in the death of a number of canines.
The voters of Norton are undecided whether to erect a school house or not at a special election May 8.

The proposition to bond Schayler to build a \$200,000 high school building was defeated by 50 votes.

Mrs. C. M. Woodworth of Seward closed her amendment work in Clay county at Edgar Wednesday.

A foot of snow has fallen in Box Butte county, and wheat farmers are rejoiced, as it means good crops.

W. S. Gadd has been indicted for embezzlement and Willard for horse stealing by the grand jury at Clay City.

District court is in session at Albion with seventy-five cases on the docket, four of which are actions for divorce.

Curly boys at Nebraska broke the stained glass windows of the Presbyterian church, but no arrests have been made.

The Best Sugar Advocate is a monthly journal which has appeared at Grand Island for several years.

Omaha is turning out over six hundred pounds of butter a day and expects to increase the output soon to 1,000 pounds.

R. E. Hassell having failed to qualify as commissioner of McPherson county Henry Brown has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The contract has been let for building a three-story brick hotel at Chadron to replace the old Chadron house recently destroyed by fire.

Burwell has built a little jail to accommodate its prisoners, as it was found to be too expensive to board evil doers at first class hotels.

A large number of incurable insane patients will be transferred to the Hastings asylum as soon as furniture is placed in the new wing.

Mrs. S. was said for the first time in Burwell last week. Rev. Father Deane of Spaulding was the celebrant. A similar service will be held June 26.

The diamond drill for the Burton Creek gold mine in Keya Paha county, which is on the ground and the company intends to go down 1,000 feet if necessary.

The case of Sinton vs. Hadley, a suit for \$100,000 damages for the alleged injury to plaintiff's wife's affections, in which the jury disagreed on the first trial, has been dismissed in the Boone county district court at plaintiff's request.

The marriage of Michael Apts and Emma Stanley at Grand Island the other day ended quite a little romance. The wedding was to have occurred at Columbus, the home of the bride, but several weeks ago the father of the girl objected, and Apts made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the bride by legal proceedings. The girl was then spirited away to West Union, where she remained until her whereabouts became known to the would-be bridegroom. Apts then had her arrested and took her back and met her at Grand Island, where the wedding took place.

Iowa Items.

Clear Lake wants an opera house.
Clear Rapids has an alderman whose name is Pantz.

Private theatricals are indulged in by inmates of the Clear Lake insane asylum.

Hull has three grave yards and two physicians, but is considered pretty healthy.

A stock company is being formed at Corvettville to work a very superior quality of clay which is found near there.

Lightning struck and completely destroyed the barn of Eppan Snider, near Dixon, together with its contents. Loss, \$5,000.

A Cedar Falls citizen drove fourteen pole cats out of the cellar of his residence with an iron poker and is now spending his time fumigating.

Major Day of Dubuque was struck by a ball which fell from the fourth story of the new hotel and knocked into the cellar. He will recover.

A family named Jensen living near Moorehead, Monona county, last week suffered the loss of three children from diphtheria, and now the parents are down with the disease and no one will go near them except the doctor.

The landlady of the Central house at Morrisville took in a tramp the other day, fed him, warmed him, gave him a place to sleep, and avowed next morning to find that he had been a good fellow, clean, dressed in the old man's best suit of clothes.

Vernon Everest of Grinnell, a student in a Chicago medical college, has mysteriously disappeared. About two weeks ago he left the university and has not been heard of since.

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FROM THE CAPITOL CITY.

The Non-Partisan Prohibition Convention Resumes Its Deliberations.

SOME BITTER THINGS BY SPEAKERS.

The Rock Island Road Makes a Proposition to the City of Lincoln—

State House Gossip—

News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Chairman Atkinson called the non-partisan prohibition convention to order this morning at 9 o'clock, and the deliberations of yesterday were resumed. Rev. John Power of Blair was called upon and led the convention in an impressive prayer. Williams Brothers then, noted South Dakota campaign singers, followed with a splendid song service. Rev. J. C. Cyclopedia then, also, added to the musical part of the exercises. Speeches were then made by Hon. John A. Dempster, Thomas Darnell, J. W. Miller, Judge, Cessna and Eric Johnson. But a synopsis of the addresses of these gentlemen is hardly necessary. They attacked the saloon, the license system, the proposition that prohibition does not prohibit, the methods of the liquor traffic and liquor men and declared the opinion that the state was going dry at the coming election. The word platform can supply the clothes in imagination that created outbursts of enthusiasm and gave the assemblage the appearance of a convention, for in this sense only was it such. The morning and afternoon sessions were not largely attended, although the report of the committee on credentials indicated the attendance of 508 delegates and representation from fifty-one counties.

It delighted the convention to smile audibly at the thrusts of some of the speakers at THE BEE and its policy, reminding its representative that another contribution might be solicited from the Bee. Rev. H. H. Exeter exhausted his store of invectives on THE BEE. He stated that it was a falsifier, a money dealer, too cowardly to publish the truth, and that the minute prohibitionists who read it or supported it were serving Satan and falling short of his duty. But the Bee, the reverend gentleman felt, was not going to be so easily frightened. His griet was due to an article published in THE BEE recently, purporting to show up the condition of affairs in Exeter under a dry law. He said that the article was a gross misstatement of the facts, and that he had been shamefully suppressed, thereby damaging the town. It is manifest that the reverend gentleman and that a large percent of his auditors were not in sympathy with his silly twaddle. He talked, evidently without having cast his anchor and taking his bearings.

Jake Hooftelder, of Sterling, Ill., and Rev. Ryan of Lisbon, N. D., made the speeches of the afternoon, but the work of the convention is manifest in the following platform and resolutions:

We, the Non-Partisan Prohibition Amendment League of Nebraska in convention assembled, adopt the following platform and resolutions:

The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has become the greatest evil known to modern civilization, demanding the most energetic and prompt action and wrecking the bodies of vast numbers of our people annually; and

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